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*A Statistical Account of the Book Trade of various Countries. Part II.**
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of London.

THE BOOK TRADE OF FRANCE.

IN France there is no such organization of the book-trade as in Germany. Paris is the great central point where almost all works of any renown are printed, and where the most distinguished men of letters, artists, and authors unite. The booksellers of the departments, it is true, have also their agents in Paris, but they do not maintain such a regular and constant intercourse as those in Germany. Besides, the publishers (*Éditeurs Libraires*) seldom send their publications "*à condition*;"† the booksellers (*Marchands Libraires*) must order, and generally pay for them in cash. Sometimes, however, a credit of three, four or six months is granted. The usual discount is from 10 to 15 per cent., and for novels and stereotype editions from 40 to 50 per cent. Valuable works are often printed by two, three or more publishers, on joint account, in which case each publisher takes his number of copies on his own account.

According to the "*Notions Statistiques sur la Librairie*," par le Comte Daru, 1827, the "*Bibliographie de la France*," and the "*Journal de la Librairie*," par Beuchot,—there appeared in France—

New Publications.		New Publications.	
In 1817	2,126	In 1826	4,347
1818	2,431	1827	4,516
1819	2,441	1828	4,923
1820	2,465	1829	6,416
1821	2,617	1830	5,364
1822	3,114	1831	5,684
1823	2,687	1832	5,756
1824	3,436	1833	6,068
1825	3,569	And in 1838	5,678‡

Among the above number are a great many pamphlets and other small publications of one or two sheets, scarcely worth mentioning, together with many small religious tracts. In 1835 the new theological publications amounted to 708 in number, whilst those relating to politics were only 275.

The censorship was early introduced into France, and exercised most severely. In an *ordonnance* of Charles IX., dated 10th Sept. 1563, printers are enjoined not to print any work "*sous peine d'être pendus ou étranglés*." Since the 1st August, 1830, the censorship has been totally abolished, but the law still retains the power of prosecuting those who publish libels, &c.

According to the "*Bibliographie de la France*," by Beuchot, the classification of new works in France was, in the five years from 1829 to 1833, as follows :—

* The former part of this article, relating chiefly to Germany, appeared in the present volume, p. 161.

† For the meaning of this term, see vol iii., p. 170.

‡ See "*Bibliopolisches Jahrbuch*," 1840, Leipzig, Weber, p. 40.

SUBJECT.	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833
Theology	805	560	436	616	586
Jurisprudence	335	226	255	282	344
Arts and Sciences, including Politics. .	2,265	1,825	2,163	1,922	2,006
Belles Lettres, including Theatrical Works, Poems, Novels, Mythology, and Languages	1,775	1,526	1,528	1,571	1,630
History, Geography, Antiquity, &c. . .	1,236	1,226	1,302	1,365	1,502
Total	6,416	5,363	5,684	5,756	6,068

In the year 1830 there were in France 620 printers, residing in 283 towns; and 1,142 booksellers, stationers, second-hand booksellers, reading-rooms, and circulating libraries.

In 1838 more than 300 periodicals were published in Paris, *viz.*—

31 Political Papers, daily	21 on Belles Lettres
35 Ditto not daily	15 „ Mathematics, &c.
24 on Religion	28 „ Medicine
36 „ Law, &c.	12 „ Military and Naval Science
3 „ Political Economy	22 „ Agriculture
12 „ History, Statistics & Travels	23 „ Trade and Industry
44 „ Literature	7 „ Education, &c.*

In the interior of France there appeared 258 Journals, among which were 153 political papers. According to the catalogues of Brockhaus and Avenarius, printed at Paris, the total number of literary and political papers published in France during the year 1838 was 439.

The sale of the chief Paris newspapers was, in 1838, as follows, according to the “*Revue des Deux Mondes* :”—

Le Siècle	11,666	Le National	3,333
La Presse	9,700	Le Journal du Commerce. .	3,100
Le Journal des Débats . .	3,166	Le Temps	2,433
Le Constitutionnel	5,833	Le Journal des Campagnes .	3,000
Le Moniteur Parisien. . .	5,300	La Gazette des Tribunaux .	2,000
La Gazette de France. . .	5,006	Le Journal Général . . .	1,466
La Quotidienne	3,333	Le Journal de Paris . . .	833

Those of which the sale has considerably diminished are—*La Presse*; *le Constitutionnel*; *le Temps*; *le Journal de Paris*; and *la Gazette des Tribunaux*.

The Royal printing establishment in Paris (*l’Imprimerie Royale*) is, next to the printing establishment of Messrs. Clowes and Sons, London, and that of the Propaganda at Rome, the most extensive in Europe. It employs from 350 to 450 workmen. It has 120 hand presses and 6 power presses (worked by a steam-engine). A letter-press type foundry is connected with it, in which 40 workmen are employed, besides the stereotype foundry. Of types it has—

56 different sorts for Oriental Languages.	
46 ditto European Languages, using the Roman types.	
16 ditto ditto not Roman.	

* Another account states the number of papers at only—

26 Daily	17 on Public Education
27 not Daily	11 „ Fashion
10 on Religion (Protestant)	88 „ Law and Jurisprudence

(See *Boersenblatt*, 29 June, 1838.)

The whole mass of these types weighs above 7000 cwt.

At present the printing presses at Paris are chiefly employed upon newspapers and novels.

(See also Bibliographie de la France, ou Journal Général de l'Imprimerie et de la Librairie, des Cartes Géographiques et Gravures, Lithographies, Œuvres de Musique, &c. Paris, chez Pillet, aîné, 22 frs.)

THE BOOK TRADE OF ITALY.

In Italy there is no regular intercourse whatever among booksellers. It is only with the greatest trouble and expense that a work published in any part of Italy can be procured in a remote town not belonging to the same government. The counterfeiting of works is so prevalent that a book printed at Milan is counterfeited at Florence, and *vice versâ*. The censorship also presses heavily on all sorts of publications, much more so than in Germany.

The Belgian editions of French works, and the Paris editions of English works, are chiefly to be met with in Italy. French and German newspapers are very rare.

In the 15th and 16th centuries the works of many Greek and Latin authors were printed in Italy. In fact, Italy was the seat of learning at that period, favoured by universities, learned and scientific societies, and by many liberal princes and noblemen.

The "Bibliografia Italiana," anno I., gives the following view of publishers and new publications in 1835 :—

		Towns.	Pub-lishers.	Works.
<i>Lombardo-Venetian Provinces</i>	<i>Government of Milan.</i>			
	Milan	1	58	502
	Other Towns . . .	12	33	353
	<i>Government of Venice.</i>			
	Venice	1	35	323
	Other Towns . . .	14	39	378
<i>Sardinian States</i> . . .	Turin	1	29	240
	Other Towns . . .	28	45	136
<i>Duchy of Parma.</i> . . .	Parma	1	9	89
	Other Towns . . .	2	3	35
<i>Duchy of Modena</i> . . .	Modena	1	3	9
	Other Towns . . .	2	2	7
<i>Duchy of Lucca</i>	Lucca	1	8	40
<i>Grand Duchy of Tuscany</i> .	Florence	1	18	78
	Other Towns . . .	5	9	47
<i>Papal States</i>	Rome	1	24	109
	Other Towns . . .	19	39	218
<i>Kingdom of the Two Sicilies</i> .	Naples	1	68	180
	Other Towns . . .	9	39	75
	Total	100	461	2,819

In Rome and Naples the booksellers (Libraj) deal chiefly in old and second-hand books.

Italy has a greater intercourse in books with France than with Germany. Vienna is almost the only town of the Germanic confederation

through which books to and from Italy are sent. All foreign literature admitted by the Board of Censorship is heavily taxed as merchandise.

In the kingdom of the Two Sicilies each octavo volume has to pay 3 carlini, or 1s. entrance duty; a quarto volume 6 carlini; and a volume in folio 10 carlini, or 3s. 4d.

THE BOOK TRADE OF THE NETHERLANDS.

In the 15th and 16th centuries the Netherlands were, equally with Italy, famed for scientific printers and editions of the old Greek and Latin classics, particularly the Universities of Louvain, Leyden, Utrecht, &c. The long and bloody struggle, however, of the Netherlands for independence from the Spanish yoke, put a stop to its progress.

In Holland the chief seat of the book trade in the 19th century is Amsterdam, with 80 booksellers and second-hand dealers. Then follow—

Rotterdam, with	27	booksellers and second-hand dealers	
The Hague	26	ditto	ditto
Leyden	21	ditto	ditto
Groeningen	15	ditto	ditto
Utrecht	12	ditto	ditto

The whole production of new works in Holland was,—

In 1825	679	In 1827	741
1826	763	1828	770

Since which period it has been increasing, particularly as regards translations from the German.

The publishers in Holland have of late introduced the German system of sending their publications round to the booksellers *à condition*, but it has not yet been adopted by all.

In *Belgium*, Brussels is almost the only town where works of any note are published. They consist principally of re-publications of French and English works, which are much in demand, on account of their neatness and cheapness. There are several extensive printing establishments at Brussels, and also a joint company of publishers, whose open and avowed aim is the counterfeiting of good French and English works, published often at the same time as the original edition, or very soon after.

By the constitution of 25th February 1831, Belgium enjoys an extensive freedom of the press. In the year 1838, there appeared in Belgium 84 periodicals, of which 40 were published at Brussels.

THE BOOK TRADE OF DENMARK, SWEDEN, AND NORWAY.

In Denmark, the book trade is almost wholly confined to Copenhagen, and to the university of Kiel (Holstein.) In 1838, there appeared in Denmark, 54 daily and weekly papers, and 30 monthly papers.

In Sweden the book trade is centred at Stockholm, and at the two Universities (Upsal and Lund); in Norway at Christiana. Sweden possessed in 1836 only 17 printing establishments, *viz.*—

10	at Stockholm, (with 9 booksellers.)
3	at Gottenberg.
2	at Upsal.
2	at Norköping.

And Norway 11, all of which were at Christiana, with 6 booksellers and 2 lithographers.

The oldest book printed at Stockholm, is dated 1483, published by Joh. Snell. Calendars and prayer-books were almost the only books in demand in the 17th and 18th centuries. The frequent wars carried on by several sovereigns of Sweden did not tend to favour scientific pursuits; yet there is a great capability for the enjoyment of literature in the Swedish people, and a general desire for good instruction exists there at the present time.

The following Table shews the number of new publications in 1831, taken from the work of Carl af Forsell, "*Statistik von Schweden*," translated into German by Freese:—

	Works.		Works.
On Theology	121	On History	88
Jurisprudence	46	Geography	30
State and Financial Affairs	77	Mathematics	25
Medicine	20	Rural Economy	35
The Physical Sciences	20	Belles Lettres, Novels, &c.	134
Philosophy	11	Miscellaneous	47
Education	32		
Philology	29	Total	715

Among this number are many translations from the German.

THE BOOK TRADE OF RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The first dawning of literature in Russia began with Peter the Great, (1682-1725.) In the year 1713, the first book was printed at St. Petersburg, and in 1714, the first newspaper. Now there are 25 book-sellers and printers at St. Petersburg, besides several others at Moscow, Riga, Dorpat, Reval, Warsaw, Wilna, &c. Among the number are many German establishments, which supply that part of the population who speak the German language, and such of the natives as are fond of German literature, who are pretty numerous.

According to the "*Essai de Bibliographie Russe*," 6 vols., St. Petersburg, 1813-1823, there were published in Russia during those ten years 13,249 new works, including all journals, pamphlets, &c.

The following official account states the total number in 1823 to have been 635 new works, and 123 translations, chiefly from the German:—

	New Works.	Translations.
On Theology	68	1
Jurisprudence and Politics	26	2
Medicine	53	10
Philosophy	5	3
Education	13	11
Languages	45	1
Old Classical and Oriental Philosophy	12	2
History	33	9
Geography, Statistics, and Travels	16	3
Natural Sciences	29	7
Mathematics and Military Affairs	25	8
Arts	17	6
Poetry	90	13
Novels, &c.	94	46
Miscellaneous	70	1
Books printed in Hebrew	39	..
Total	635	123

* See "*Journal des Ministeriums der öffentlichen Unterricht*," 2 Bd., 2 Heft, p. 315.

In 1833 the number of works published in Russia had increased to 758, and in 1834, it had further increased to 844. The following Table shews in what languages these works were printed:—

	1833	1834
Russian	517	541
Polish	26	37
Samoyitish	3
Shmudish	1	..
German	68	91
Lettish and Esthnish	14	20
Finnish and Swedish	4	6
French	35	36
English	2	1
Italian	2	3
Dutch	1
Latin	47	46
Old Greek	1	..
New Greek	1	3
Persian	1	1
Arabic	1
Hebrew	39	54
Total	<u>758</u>	<u>844</u>

In 1837, the number of new works published in Russia amounted to 866, *viz.*, 740 original works, and 122 translations, together with 48 periodical papers treating of politics and literature.

The importation of foreign books was,—

In 1835	300,000 volumes.*
1836	350,000 „
1837	400,000 „

THE BOOK TRADE OF PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

Although typography was introduced into these countries very early and successfully, yet the frequent wars in which they were engaged, and the establishment of the Inquisition, checked and reduced it so much that it is at present scarcely worth mentioning. The whole number of works printed in Portugal in 1835, was 68 to 70, including the publications of the Government.

THE BOOK TRADE OF AMERICA.

Mexico was the first town on this continent in which the art of printing was practised. It was introduced there in 1555; in the United States of North America it was first practised at Cambridge in 1639, then at Boston in 1674, at Philadelphia in 1683, and at New York in 1693. Now, there is scarcely a town or large place in which there is not a printing machine, but chiefly for newspapers, school-books, and religious tracts, whilst in the larger towns the counterfeiting of English works forms the greater part of the publisher's business.

In the year 1835 there appeared the following number of works in the United States of North America, which moreover does not include many religious tracts, school-books, pamphlets, and new editions.†—

* See "Bibliopolisches Jahrbuch," for 1840, Leipsic. Weber, p. 40.

† See "Leipsiger Boersenblatt," 1 Dec. 1836.

	Original Works.	Counterfeits.
On Theology	70	35
Jurisprudence and Politics	20	6
History, Geography, Statistics, and Travels	46	21
Biography	30	11
Medicine and Surgery	11	5
Education	75	15
Juvenile Works, &c.	39	17
Novels and Romances	64	33
Arts and Belles Lettres	42	20
Miscellaneous	34	10
Total	<hr/> 431 <hr/>	<hr/> 173 <hr/>

English literature is almost as widely spread in North America as in England, and the inhabitants of both countries may still be considered in that respect as one and the same people, speaking the same language, with the exception of the German and French part of the population. The Americans also have their trade sales in the larger towns (New York, Philadelphia, Boston, &c.) the same as in England.

The chief publishers are in these three towns and at Hartford.

The presses are principally occupied with the printing of newspapers, which are more numerous in the United States than in any other country. In 1839, the number of newspapers amounted to about 1,200, of which the state of New York alone possessed 253, and the town of New York, 56.

In Middle America the town of Mexico, and in South America the town of Rio Janeiro, are the chief places for literary-mercantile intercourse.

THE BOOK TRADE OF ENGLAND.

Less information exists upon the book trade of England than might be expected, when it is considered that all publications appearing in Great Britain must, by Act of Parliament, be registered at Stationers' Hall, and that copies of them must be sent within a short time after their appearance to the British Museum and certain other libraries. In England, too, as in France, the metropolis is the central point of the trade. Almost all the country booksellers, as well as those of Scotland and Ireland, have their trade agents in London, who furnish them with the works they require at monthly or even shorter periods. On the other hand, the London publishers have their agents at all the principal provincial towns; the two Universities publish little except classical or sacred works, chiefly reprints; so that in every respect London stands at the head of the whole English book trade; and the system of centralization which exists in Germany, and has afforded the means of furnishing so detailed an account of the book trade of that country, exists in a great measure in England. Little, however, is known upon the subject. The first number of the "Printing Machine, or Companion to the Library," published by Charles Knight, which appeared on the 15th February, 1834, contains some very interesting details, which prove that the materials for a more elaborate account exist, and would well repay the labour of an examination. The following statements are chiefly taken in abstract from this source.

The author divides the progress of printing, or publication, into five periods.

1. From 1471 (the introduction of printing by Caxton) to the accession of James I. in 1603.
2. From 1603 to the Revolution in 1688.
3. From 1688 to the accession of George III. in 1760.
4. From 1760 to 1800.
5. From 1800 to 1833.

Taken altogether, the activity of the press of England during the first period was very remarkable. Ames and Herbert have recorded the names of 350 printers in England and Scotland, or of foreign printers engaged in producing books for England, that flourished between 1471 and 1600. The same authors have recorded the titles of nearly 10,000 distinct works printed among us during the same period. Many of these works, however, were only single sheets; but, on the other hand, there are doubtless many not here registered. During this period, therefore, the average number of distinct works produced each year was 75. The editions probably were small—even the printers of the Bible were cautious; they did not see the number of readers upon which they were to rely for a sale. In 1540, Grafton printed but 500 copies of his complete edition of the Scriptures; and yet so great was the demand for the Bible, that there are still extant copies of 326 editions of the English Bible, or of parts of it, printed between 1526 and 1600.

The early part of the second period was very unfavourable to literature. The character of the times is strongly marked by the fact, that an Act was passed to the effect that only 20 printers should practise their art in the kingdom; and in 1666 it appears, by a petition to Parliament, that there were only 140 "working printers" in London. The first catalogue of new publications was compiled in this period. It gives an account of "all the books printed in England since the dreadful fire, 1666, to the end of Trinity Term, 1680," and was continued yearly to 1685. A large proportion, amounting to nearly one-half, of the works mentioned in this catalogue were single sermons and tracts. The whole number of books printed during the 14 years, from 1666 to 1680, was 3,550; of which 947 related to divinity, 420 to law, and 153 to physic; 397 were school-books, and 253 treated of subjects of geography and navigation, including maps. The yearly average was 253; but, deducting the reprints, pamphlets, single sermons, and maps, it may be assumed that the yearly average of new books was considerably under 100. In a catalogue with prices, printed 22 years later, the ordinary cost of an octavo volume appears to have been 5s.

The third epoch is remarkable for the introduction of periodical literature; but the number of new books published in this period appears to have been small. A "complete catalogue of modern books, published from the beginning of the century to 1756," from which all pamphlets and other tracts are excluded, enumerates 5,280 works, which exhibits on the average of the 57 years only 93 new works annually.

The increase of the next period is very marked. According to the "Modern Catalogue of Books," there were published, from 1792 to the end of 1802, 4,096 new works, exclusive of pamphlets, and of reprints not altered in price. Deducting one-fifth for reprints, the average of the 11 years is 372 annually.

The last period is still more remarkable for the progress which it exhibits in the commerce of books. The number of new publications issued from 1800 to 1827, including reprints altered in size or price, but exclusive of pamphlets, was, according to the London Catalogue, which contains a description of their size, price, and publishers, 19,860. Deducting one-fifth for the reprints, there remain 15,888 new books published in 27 years; or, on an average, 588 in each year. Up to this time there is evidence, which shews that the sale of new books was but limited, and that publishers did not rely for demand upon a great body of purchasers. But, in 1827, "Constable's Miscellany" was first published, and the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge commenced its operations. The example was followed by many publishers of eminence. Series of great value, but at a cheap price, the cost of which could only be reimbursed by an extensive circulation, were brought out, and were alike successful and profitable, while they created a taste for information and a demand for a cheap supply, which soon called into existence the "Penny Magazine" and its numerous followers. The effects of this rapid progress upon the book trade will be seen in the following table, which exhibits the number of new publications, exclusive of pamphlets or reprints, together with the number of volumes, the aggregate price of a single copy of each new work, the price of 500 copies, which may be considered an average edition, and the average price per volume, from 1828 to 1833:—

	Publications.	Volumes.	Price.			Price of 500 Copies.		Price per Volume.	
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1828	842	1,105	668	10	0	334,250		12	1
1829	1,064	1,413	879	1	0	439,525		12	5
1830	1,142	1,592	873	5	3	416,570		11	0
1831	1,105	1,619	939	9	3	469,740		11	7
1832	1,152	1,525	807	19	6	403,987		10	7
1833	1,180	1,567	831	8	0	415,300		10	7

The number in each subsequent year has been—

In 1834	1,212
1835	1,243
1836	1,250
1837	1,380*

And in 1838 3,376, including pamphlets, periodicals, and new editions.†

The following estimate of the total Literary Returns of the United Kingdom in 1833, is furnished in the article above quoted:—

	Per Annum.
1,180 new books, averaging 500 of each sold . . .	£415,300
School-books and reprints, at least	200,000
21 weekly periodical works, sold by respectable book-sellers, and included in the lists of the large wholesale houses (aggregate sale 300,000)	100,000
21 ditto, made up in monthly parts (aggregate sale 300,000)	100,000
12 libraries, galleries of portraits, and illustrated works, published monthly (aggregate sale 60,000)	150,600
208 Magazines, and other monthly periodicals	150,000
25 quarterly periodicals	75,000
10 annuals	30,000

* See Bent's Literary Advertiser.

† Publishers' Circular.

Almanacs	£ 50,000
Newspapers (30 millions, English)1,000,000
Engravings and music	100,000
Scotch and Irish publications	50,000

Total . . £ 2,420,900

If this estimate were tolerably correct for the year 1833—and it appears to be by no means exaggerated,—how much greater the amount of literary productions in the kingdom must be at the present time. The sale of newspapers alone had increased in England to 50 millions, for which 650,000*l.* must be added to the total amount. The duty on paper alone amounted, in 1839, to 610,273*l.*

The chief London publishers are in the habit of disposing of their new publications in large quantities at one time, by public sales, to the trade. Hence these are called “Trade Sales,” and only booksellers are admitted to them. Before the business commences, a sumptuous dinner is given, at the cost of the vendor, to the persons invited, *i. e.*, to those who have received the catalogue. At the trade sale of Mr. Murray, on 2nd March, 1836, the amount of his publications reached 15,000*l.* The usual discount allowed by English publishers to the trade is from 25 to 30 per cent. on octavo volumes, and from 20 to 25 per cent. on quarto volumes, at 7 to 12 months’ credit, or 5 per cent. for cash. To avoid the underselling and depreciation of new books, a meeting was held in London, in December, 1829, at which 650 London booksellers agreed that no book printed within two years should be sold at less than 10 per cent. below the shop price, with the exception of works sold by the publisher himself at a trade sale. The rights of authors and publishers are protected by special laws, an alteration of which has been agitated in Parliament for the last two or three years.

The Customs’ duty on foreign books was formerly very heavy, being 5*l.* per cwt. on those unbound, and 6*l.* 10*s.* on those bound. It has since been modified, and at present stands as follows:—

	Per Cwt.
1. Upon editions printed prior to the year 1801.	£1 0
2. „ „ in or since the year 1801	5 0
3. „ „ in the foreign living languages, or printed in the British Possessions in the English language	2 10

The quantity of each of these three classes upon which duty was paid, in 1839, was, No. 1, 819 cwts.; No. 2, 410 cwts.; No. 3, 2,124 cwts.: total, 3,353 cwts. The total amount of duty received was 8,260*l.*

The quantities and value of British books exported has been, during the last ten years, as follows:—

	Quantities.	Value.		Quantities.	Value..
	Cwts.	£.		Cwts.	£.
1830	4,025	95,874	1835	6,990	148,318
1831	4,112	101,110	1836	8,257	178,945
1832	4,115	93,038	1837	7,120	147,772
1833	5,399	124,535	1838	7,064	143,996
1834	5,354	122,595	1839	7,752	155,715

The average value of one cwt. appears, therefore, to be about 20*l.*

The principal part of these quantities is sent to the British colonies and the United States. In 1839 the exports were thus distributed:—

	Cwts.
To the United States	1,712
,, British Colonies in America and West Indies	1,621
,, East India Company's Territories and Ceylon	1,469
,, British Settlements in Australasia	694
,, Cape of Good Hope	228
,, Europe	1,694
,, All other Countries	334
Total	<u>7,752</u>

APPENDIX.

The following is a list of the German periodical Papers, Journals, and Reviews, relating to the German Book-Trade.

1. Leipziger Boersenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel, (since 1834.) Leipzig, bei Froberger. Price 3 doll. 8 gr. per annum.

2. Organ des deutschen Buchhandels, (since 1834.) Berlin, bei Starkebrandt. Price 4 doll. per annum.

3. Allgemeine Presszeitung oder Blätter für Gesetzgebung, literarischen Verkehr und Bücherkunde, von Dr. J. E. Hitzig, 1840. Leipzig, bei Weber. Price 4 doll. per annum.

4. Leipziger Allgemeine Zeitung für Buchhandel und Bücherkunde, (since 1838.) Leipzig, bei Weber. Price 4 doll. per annum.

5. Süddeutsche Buchhändler Zeitung, (since 1838.) Stuttgart, bei Hoffmann. Price 2½ doll. per annum.

6. Bibliopolisches Jahrbuch, (since 1837.) Leipzig, bei Weber. Price 2 doll. per annum.*

7. Wochenblatt für Kunst und Musikalienhändler, (since 1837.) Leipzig, bei Schubert (now in Grimma). Price 2 doll. per annum.

8. Buchhändler Wochenblatt, (from 1821 to 1836, now ceased), Cassel, bei Krieger. Price 4 doll. per annum.

9. Buchhändler Zeitung, (1778 to 1785, now ceased.) Hamburg.

10. Bibliopolische Karte von Deutschland, Leipzig, bei Weber. Contained in the Bibliopolisches Jahrbuch for 1836, (see No. 6), but also to be had separately. In this map are inserted only the towns in which booksellers or printers live.

11. Verzeichniss der Kunst und Musikalien Handlungen Deutschlands, und der benachbarten Staaten, für 1838, 4to. Leipzig, bei Schubert. Price 6 groschen.

12. Monatliches Verzeichniss der in Deutschland neu erschienenen Kunstsachen so wie der in dieses Fach einschlagenden Gegenständen des Buch- und Landkartenhandels, 8ter. Jahrgang, 1839. Berlin, bei Gropius. Price 16 groschen.

The correct title of the Bücher Lexicon, by Heinsius, referred to at p. 170, is as follows:—Allgemeines deutsches Bücher Lexicon oder vollständiges alphabetisches verzeichniss derjenigen Schriften, welche in Deutschland und in den angrenzenden, mit deutsche Sprache und Literatur verwandten Ländern gedruckt worden sind, (neulich aller von 1700 bis zu Ende 1834 erschienenen Bücher) mit ausführlichen angaben der Verleger, Druckorte, Preise, Auflagen, Jahrgängen, Formata, Bogenzahlen, Artistischen, Beilagen und vielen Buchhänd. und literarischen Nachweisungen, &c. Herausgegeben von Heinsius, 1er bis 4er Band, 5er und 6er Band von Kaiser, und 7er und 8er Band von Schulz. The 8th volume has been published by Brockhaus of Leipzig, and bears also the title of "4er Supplement Band zur 2ten ausgabe des Heinsiuschen Bücher Catalogs," containing all the works published from 1828 to 1834, edited by Otto Augustus Schulz. The first volumes are sold at the reduced price of 20 dollars.

Another similar work is the "Allgemeines Bibliographisches Lexicon, von Fr. A. Ebert," 8vo., Leipzig, 1821-30. Price 10 dollars.

* The number of this work for 1838 contains a list of all the Polytechnic schools (19) in Germany; of the military schools (25); forest academies (29); or seminaries for schoolmasters (104). The number for 1839 contains a list of all the German newspapers and periodicals, arranged according to the nature of their contents.